

moderately dense on head, sides of prothorax, pygidium, and under-surface, very short and rather indistinct, but almost evenly distributed on elytra and disc of prothorax, and dense on flanks of metasternum.

Head with rather dense but partially concealed punctures. Antennae slightly passing base of prothorax. *Prothorax* with dense punctures, except for a short, shining, median line, towards sides and base, with a tendency to become obliquely or longitudinally confluent. *Elytra* slightly narrower than widest part of prothorax; with oblique rows of distinct but not very large punctures, larger behind shoulders than elsewhere; interstices with rather dense, small punctures, having a tendency in places to become confluent. *Legs* short and stout. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Flat Rock Hole. Type, I. 5182.

In general appearance fairly close to *pubicollis*, but prothoracic punctures much more distinct, median line of the head less distinct, legs entirely black, and antennae almost so. The elytral pubescence, although extremely short, is fairly distinct from certain directions, although from others appearing like fine dust. The species occurs also at Leigh Creek (Blackburn's collection), Cue (H. W. Brown), and Fraser Range⁽¹⁾ (Elder Expedition). Some of the specimens have an irregular bluish or purplish gloss in places, but this may be due to grease; one has five basal joints of antennae reddish.

Lepidoptera.

Suborder HETEROCERA.

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The following species of Lepidoptera were taken by Capt. S. A. White in Central Australia "from Oodnadatta to the Musgrave and Everard Ranges":—

Family NOCTUIDAE.

Neocleptria punctifera, Wlk., three examples.

Euxoa radians, Gn., five examples.

One species undetermined, represented by a solitary example in poor condition. It probably represents a new genus allied to *Calophasidia*, Hmps.

(1) A specimen from Fraser Range was identified by the late Rev. T. Blackburn as *cistellus*; but that species is entirely glabrous on the upper-surface (in the original description no clothing of any kind was mentioned), and differs in other respects.

Family LYMANTRIADAE.

Anthela rubicunda, Swin., one male example.

Family GEOMETRIDAE.

Taxeotis, sp. One female example.

Boarmia, sp. One male example, somewhat rubbed, which I am unable to identify.

HARPAGOCNEMA, n. gen. (*ἀρπαγοκνημος*, with hooked shins).

Frons with well-marked rounded prominence. Tongue well developed. Palpi moderately long (2), porrect; second joint thickened with scales beneath; terminal joint short, obtuse. Antennae of male shortly bipectinate, towards apex simple. Thorax with a sharp keel-shaped anterior crest, its apex bent forwards; beneath densely hairy. Abdomen smooth. Anterior tibiae very short with two stout horny apical hooks, the inner hook long, the outer very short. Posterior tibiae of male not dilated. Forewings narrow-elongate; in male without fovea; 10 and 11 long-stalked, not anastomosing. Hindwings much broader than forewings (over 2); cell long ($\frac{2}{3}$).

One of the *Chlenias* group, apparently near *Capusa*, but very distinct in the stalking of veins 10 and 11, hooked anterior tibiae, sharp anterior thoracic crest, and pectinations of male antennae.

HARPAGOCNEMA EREMOPLANA, n. sp.

(*ἐρημοπλανος*, wandering in the desert).

♂, ♀; 39-42 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi dark-grey, irrorated with whitish; centre of face brownish-ochreous. Antennae ochreous-fuscous; pectinations in male 2, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ simple. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, irrorated with grey. Legs whitish, irrorated with dark-fuscous; anterior pair dark-fuscous. Forewings narrow-elongate, costa gently arched towards apex, apex subrectangular, termen rather obliquely rounded, finely dentate; dark-grey, with some whitish irroration and some blackish streaks on veins; a blackish streak on dorsum from near base to tornus; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen doubly sinuate; whitish, with grey streaks on veins; a grey discal spot beyond middle; a dark-grey suffusion at apex; cilia whitish, at apex grey.

Two examples.

Family EUPTEROTIDAE.

Ochrogaster contraria, Wlk., one example.

Family LASIOCAMPIDAE.

EREMAEA, n. gen. (ἐρημαίος, of the desert).

Head with dense anteriorly projecting hairs. Palpi short, porrect. densely hairy, not reaching beyond frons. Forewings with 2 from about middle of cell, 3 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 4 and 5 from near angle, 6 from near upper angle, 7 and 8 connate or short-stalked, 9 and 10 stalked, 11 from before middle. Hindwings with cell open between 4 and 6, discocellular being obsolete; 7 from near base of cell, 8 anastomosing with 7 near its origin, precostal spur obsolete. Abdomen with large terminal tuft of long hairs in male.

This distinct and interesting genus belongs to the *Cressa-Pinara* group.

EREMAEA ZONOSPILA.

Bombyx zonospila, Low.: Trans. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1903, p. 150.

♂, 38 mm. Head and thorax pale-grey; palpi and lower edge of face blackish. Antennae grey-whitish; pectinations in male extremely long (12), ochreous. Abdomen fuscous; base and apical tuft pale-grey. Legs grey. Forewings elongate, costa straight, apex rounded, termen rounded, moderately oblique; pale-grey, with two lines of blackish dots more or less confluent, first from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to dorsum before middle, second from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to dorsum beyond middle, the two lines converging; the first line edged posteriorly and the second anteriorly with orange-ochreous dots; cilia pale-grey. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; fuscous; cilia pale-grey.

Two male examples. The type is from Eucla, South Australia.

Family PYRALIDAE.

Subfamily PHYCITINAE.

Crocodypora cinigerella, Wlk., two examples.

Etiella behri, Zel., one example.

TYLOCHARES GONIOSTICHA, n. sp. (γωνιοστιχος, with angled line).

♂, 20 mm. Head fuscous, with some whitish irroration. Palpi whitish irrorated with grey, with a fuscous ring at the apex of each joint, and a fourth on middle of second joint.

Antennae fuscous; in male thickened, without sub-basal tuft. Thorax fuscous with some whitish irroration. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous, with fine whitish irroration. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; fuscous-grey with some patches of brownish suffusion, towards base and apex rather thickly irrorated with whitish; a tuft of raised scales in middle at $\frac{1}{6}$ followed by a brownish suffusion; an irregularly dentate dark-fuscous transverse line at $\frac{1}{3}$, edged anteriorly with whitish; a second tuft of raised scales on fold immediately following first line; a brownish spot in disc beyond middle edged anteriorly and posteriorly with dark-fuscous; a second dark-fuscous line, edged posteriorly with whitish, from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa, at first inwards, then bent outwards, and forming a very sharp prominent tooth in disc, above tornus obscured by a brownish suffusion; a terminal series of dark-fuscous dots; cilia grey, irrorated with white. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; whitish, with slight grey suffusion on apex and termen; cilia whitish.

This species should be easily distinguished by the raised tufts and sharply-angled posterior line of forewings.

One example, in good condition.

Subfamily PYRAUSTINAE.

Sceliodes cordalis, Dbld., one example.

Loxostege affinitalis, Led., nineteen examples.

Metasia, sp., one example.

Metasia, sp., one example.

Nomophila noctuella, Schiff., two examples.

Scoparia schizodesma, Low., one example.

Scoparia, sp., three examples.

Family TINEIDAE.

Subfamily OECOPHORINAE.

Macrobathra alternatella, Wlk.(?), one imperfect example, with the tornal spot obsolete; probably referable to this species.

Nephogenes, sp., one example.

Nov. gen., et sp.(?), two wasted examples.

Philobota, sp., one wasted example.

Heliocausta, sp., one example.

Subfamily XYLORYCTINAE.

Procometis, sp., one example.